### IRON IS ON THE UP GRADE.

A Reaction From the Low Prices of Previous Years.

STEEL SHARES THE STRENGTH.

Dry Goods Firm With a Brisk Jobbing Business-The London Wool Market-Boots and Shoes -Trade Notes.

The Course of Commerce.

Bloston, Sept. 15.—The principal feature of the market last week was the strong upward movement in Swedish iron. The demand for this iron has been large during the past few weeks, and offerings both in this country and in Europe have been greatly There have been orders for over 4,000 tons of Swedish rivet rods in coils put in this market during the week. Owing to the scarcity of supplies in Sweden, however, dealers are slow to secure these orders, although prices have advanced over \$4 per ton over the figures ruling a few weeks since. These rods are not kept in stock here, but dealers depend on getting their supplies direct from Sweden. Cables from Europe say that the production of iron in Sweden has atready been contracted for, for the balance of this year, and if the demand from payers here continues as active as it has been during the past week, there is no telling how high prices will be forced for 1800 delivery. A Boston buyer now in Sweden cables that it is impossible to get iron there for early delivery, while prices are being stimulated greatly by the strong American buying.

This stronger tone to Swedish iron is thought to be the natural reaction following the disastrous low prices which have prevailed for the past few years. The depression had been going on so long that the production in Sweden became greatly reduced, and now that the market has turned, and an upward movement begun, there is every prospect of its being maintained for some time. The buying as yet has been princi-pally for stocking up purposes, and but little speculation has been done. The trade be-lieve in higher prices, and shrewd buyers have already contracted for supplies to carry them well through next year. Swedish iron from store has been advanced to \$65,50@ 65,75 for bars, and \$72.50@72.75 for shapes, while the old list of extras has been restored and is being rigidly adhered to.

Pig iron is meeting with a steady call, and values continue firm for all grades. The advance in coke and the general strength of the market gives dealers the impression that values will advance still more, and as buyers are in want of supplies, they are free pur-chasers at full rates. The fact that most of the buying in the east is being done on the method of having the goods delivered as supplies are needed, prevents any stocking up by foundrymen, and as a rule sales are being made as buyers are in need of supplies. The receipts of southern pig iron have been more liberal of late, as the steamers have had more room since the watermelon season has been over. Scotch iron is still nominal.

The market for bar iron is showing more strength, although the general delivery move-ment is still moderate. Pennsylvania millmen are asking a sharp advance for supplies, in some instances prices—having been put up 20c per cwt. Eastern millmen are also higher in their views, bids of \$1.75 for large lines being refused by two different mills this week. The feeling is that values will rule higher, and general conditions appear favor-able. Tank iron and general manufacturing grades are firm and meeting with a steady

The market for steam piping is firm, and the milis are fully supplied with orders. There is a sharp demand for work, productions being taken as fast as turned out. There will be a meeting of manufacturers next week, when it is expected that an advance of 234 per cent. will be made. The demand for radiators and piping for steam heating purposes is good. Boiler tubes are

The steel market is also showing the same values firm for all kinds. In New York business of special importance is reported in the steel rail market. Nearly all have or ders under consideration involving fair sized lots, however, a slight difference in the matter of buyers' and sellers' ideas as to prices momentarily holding business in abeyance. All eastern concerns are fairly well off as regards orders in hand, and \$23 at works is still named as close rate for standard sec-

The nail market is showing considerable strength, although no advance in prices can be noted as yet. The advance in raw material will have a tendency to force the price of finished material up. Sheet iron remains firm and the demand is improving. Blacksmiths' supplies generally quiet. Old iron remains quiet, but values remain firm. The New York market shows steady

prices for old rails and scrap.
Copper is quiet with the general tone The break in the proposed combination of mine owners gives buyers the impres-sion that low prices will prevail, as already values have declined fully 1 cent per pound through the competition to sell. The jobbing price is unchanged. Tin is firm and higher, the London strike preventing shipment of supplies to this country. Tin plates are firm but quiet. Lead holds steady with no change

in speiter and sheet zinc.

The condition of the dry goods market is firm, with operations still active in jobbing circles. Salesmen in the west are securing liberal orders for seasonable fabrics, while the store trade foots up to a fair aggregate The market for men's wear woo lens holds steady, and new business with manufacturers is still coming forward slow. The steady tone to wool prevents any giv-ing way on the part of manufacturers, and values hold firm at opening rates. Cassimeres rule steady, with the leading mills in ossession of sufficient orders booked possession of sufficient orders booked to carry them well through the season. Worsteds remain quiet but firm, with overcoatings doing quite well. The movement in cotton goods continues moderate, although a fair distribution of both bleached and brown goods is going on with jobbers, while the accumulation with manufacturers is light. Colored cottons continue quiet and steady. Ginghams move slew with only moderate lots being picked up Dress groods are moving well with job-bers and hold firm. The mills have generally advanced their prices for goods, and as jobbers get out of supplies they are obliged to pay higher rates. Flauneis are still going freely into use, and conditions rule strong.

The London wool market is gradually getting in supplies for sales to open on Septemcer 17. There has been a slight movement Cape wool for manufacturers' account, cannot quote any advance in values, and in the country there has not been quite the average quantity selling, says a London cable. Estimates as to quantity for sale by auction are 70,000 bales Sydney and Port Philip, 17,000 bales Queensland, just a few new clip, 20,000 Adelaide, 2,000 Swan River, 3,000 Tampani, 70,000 bales 3,000 Tasmania, 70,000 bales New Zealand. 23,000 bales Cape, 23,000 bales Natal, amongst which a few good lots only, as the long wool

does not come just now. Altogether a small sale of 225,000 bales. We can now see about how much wool We can now see about how much wool will be on offer at the sales which will begin just after these lines appear in print. There will be very little to tempt you, except amongst the Sydney, New Zealand & Cape for greasy merino combing, also some good crossbred amongst the New Zealand. I suppose, if the truth be told, you are not keen for buying at present, probably would be quite ready to sell a few if you could get your price out of Europeaus. This frame of mind will suit all parties, as the consumers this side of the water ought to be of mind will suit all parties, as the consumers this side of the water ought to be
equal to the absorption of all the desirable
lots at about the present level of values,
though the last few weeks have not been so
good on this side as some people expected.
What with the harvest not being up to
promise of a couple of months ago, the
difficulties of our cotton people in
Lancashire, with short time and its attendant less mency for helps to take, which
means fewer comforts and less new clothing
in autumn; and now, to cap it all, this bigmeans fewer comforts and less new clothing in autumn; and now, to cap it all, this big strike of London labor, which is rapidly extending, so that it has for a time paralyzed the trade of this great port, it is no wonder that the outlook is not as cheerful as it was a while ago. People are hesitating, asking what next is to happen. All the time the factories are turning out immense quantities

of manufactures, so that it is pretty certain that stocks of goods must be accumulating in some hands; as old orders run out, new ones do not come in fast enough; in fact, there are some unpleasant reports of orders, being either cancelled or suspended till it is seen more clearly how the harvest is really going to turn out.

There is no change to note in the boot and

shoe market. Business is fairly satisfactory and prices are steady. Jobbers are pressing for the balance of their orders, and the factories are, as a rule, fully employed. There are, however, some complaints about the un-even distribution of orders. as some manuacturers have more business than they can attend to, while others are rather slack. There is a fair number of buyers in the market, some of whom are already placing orders for spring samples as well as buying seasonable goods. The reports from the west, northwest and the southwest are encourag-ing for a good fall trade. Heavy crops are being harvested and a large demand for boots and and shoes is expected in all sections and it is believed that collections will be casy. Men's calf boots and shoes are in moderate request, but kip and split goods are receiving more attention than the class of shoe. Duplicate orders for heavy boots are coming in well, and manufacturers boots are coming in well, and manufacturers of such goods are busy. There is a good movement in all kinds of women's tine goods. Children's boots and shoes are also in fair demand. The leather market is gaining in strength, and dealers report a moderate amount of business, the sample trade being especially good. There is a marked de-crease in production, and higher prices are expected to result from this fact. There is still a quiet tone to the tea mar-ket, with operations confined to the picking up of small lots as they are required to keep full assortments. The market continues firm for desirerable grades of Formosa teas, and all indications point to light offerings of the best teas this season. No change in the situation is noted in China cables, choice teas holding firm there. Japan teas have shown more strength of late, and the market is quoted firm. Low grades of teas are still dull and rather easy. Old Amoy teas are

nominal. Business continues good for coffee in all departments, with the warehouse deliveries footing up large. The market is firm and values show an advance for all Brazilian grades. Reports from the Brazil crop are very contradictory, but the general impressions seem to be that the September flowering has not been up to the expectations. Jamaica grades are nominal, while Mocha and Java coffees are steady, Trade is fair although buyers are oper-

ating mostly in small lots, taking a car or so at a time. Spring patents for September shipment are being offered at lower rates, but for spot supplies or prompt shipment values are held steady. Winter wheats are values are held steady. Winter wheats are meeting with a fair call, and hold steady in

#### STEALING JULIET'S TOMB.

The Englishman Who Tried to Run Away With a Large Piece.

One of the choicest attractions of Verona for strangers, especially for those who know the works of Shakespeare, says a Rome letter to the Glasgow Heraid, is the so-called tomb of Juliet in the garden of the Franciscan nuns, in the vicinity of the swift-flowing Adig. A large portion-not less than six pounds weight-of this tomb was broken off and was almost carried away by a person described as an Englishman. The story as told in the Verona papers, relates that an English lady and gentleman went to visit the tomb of Juliet and Romeo three or four days ago. Before leaving the spot the Englishman handed a note of 10f to the custodian of the place in order that the ordinary fee might be deducted and the change handed to the visitor. While the custodian searched in his pocket for change the tourist produced a hammer from his pocket and by a sharp blow on the rude sarcophagus of rea Verona marble which is said to have enshrined Juliet, broke off a piece of about three kilogrammes or six pounds in weight. Then he moved away rapidly from the scene of de-struction and desecration. The custodian, who had observed the deed pursued him and suggested the propriety of his giving up the plunder. The Englishman protested, and it was only after a lengthened debate that the visitor finally delivered up the fragment broken off the Juliet sarcophagus. Such is the story now going the rounds of the papers. Dore's illustrations In Gustave L'Espagne of Baron Davillier there is an illustration entitled "The Robbers of Azulejos (tiles) at the Aihambra, representing an Englishman of the continental type, accompanied by his wife. and engaged in hammering off the colored tiles from the walls of that incomparable building. This is the idea that many French and Spauish and Italian people have of the Englishman abroad. The report of the attempt to carry off three kilogrammes of Juliet's tomb will confirm the old idea. It matters but little that no one who snows the history of the place regards the tomb as genuine for the people of Verona it is at least as effective in in ducing strangers to visit their city as if it were the indisputable sepulchre of the unfortunate daughter Murray notes that "it was shown in the Capulets. certainly last century, before Shakspeare became generally known to the Italians. \* \* Maria Louise got a bit of it, which she caused to be divided into hearts and gems, elegant necklaces, bracelets, etc. and many other sentimental young and elderly ladies have followed her majesty's example." It is all very well for a royal personage, such as Marie Louise, to get a bit of this trough-like tomb, but an unknown English traveler who attempts to carry off six pounds of red marble in a surreptitious manner, even for the gratification of sentiment, is treated with scorn by the journalists of

### THE OLD GOVERNESS.

the whole country, and deservedly so.

A Fine Piece of Word Painting From the London News. A quiet, careworn presence, a neat black gown of somewhat antiquated

fashion-a gown which never rustles,

even upon high days and hotidays, when its material is of silk. Her eyes are faded, and their orbits are hollow, but in them lingers a look of youth. Her thin oval cheeks have fallen inshe regards the displacement of natural teeth, decayed, with the sound imita tion article, as an innovation so daring as almost to border upon the impious. Her hair-still plentiful, though thickly streaked with gray—is dressed nearly after the fashion of thirty years ago. You notice her first at luncheon, sitting at the bottom of the table, on the left hand of the master of the house. She has timidly expressed a preference for a "little of" the cold fowl which stands before you, and blushes consciously when you send her the liver wing. servant drops a dish-cover with a clatter, and your hostess looks reproachfully at her. A bottle of claret is discovered to be corked; the old governess and the butler exchange deprecating glances. You find her sitting in shady nook of the drawing-room after dinner, plying crewel-needle, lace-bobbin, or crochet-hook, for herself was not a more Penelope enthusiastic workwoman. You sit down by her and engage her in a little desultory conversation. Her work-you admire it? Yes—it is a new stitch! The School of Needlework recently exhibited some such design. One of the daughters of the house commenced it, found it difficult and threw it aside. It seems symbolical of her mission in life that she should never commence anything for herself-that all her time and patience should be expended in picking up the false stitches. in securing the straggling silken ends left by others. She is behind the world in many things.

into a flutter and purturbation of spirits. She can not be induced to admit the superiority of the electric over more antiquated methods of illumination. The phonograph is to her a mystery so occult as to be almost sinful, and the inventors of such things are persons to be avoided as having entered into unholy leagues with a potentate whose name she would rather not mention. She sees the exhibition of the Royal Academy yearly, and occasionally accompanies the younger daughters of the family to the popular concerts. She s so weak and childlike that the idea of her chaperoning anybody seems a gentle kind of joke-with tears behind it. She does not visit the theater unless it be in pantomine season, when the grandchildren of the house are taken

to Drury Lane. For the time being she is almost as excited as the juveniles and leads the applause-the soft woollen gloves of the youngest and chubbiest spectator between her black kid ones. She will tell you that Mr. Irving is a very fine actor---that Mr. Blank has seen him.--with a gentle sort of triumph. She never asserts anythough she is constantly appealed and referred to upon any and every occasion by all the members of the family. Any one who should hint to her that the family were a trifle exacting would be down in her dove-colored book forever, Never were such benevolent, agreeable, witty, handsome, talented people in her opinion. "The simple savin" smoke continually on her humble altar. She has bowed before that altar for more

than thirty years.

In the days when the half-pay officer's daughter left kith and kin behind her and went forth to wage her hard breadbattle with the world, no formidable list of accomplishments, no Cambridge certificate was required of the instructress. She might be more fitly described as a nurse-teacher than a governess. She was not only expected to line the brains of her young charges. but to assist in covering their chubby bodies as well. And she fulfilled these duties with exemplary faithfulness. By nature a gentle, domestic creature only possessed of average capaonly possessed of average bilities and accustomed to snub-bing, her school-room autoc-bing, her school-room At the racy became endeared to her. At the head of the ink-stained deal table, at least, she was a personage of importance—one having power to punish or reward; dealing out her task-portions of "Child's Guide," "Butter's Spelling," "English and French Grammar," "Conenso's Arithmetic," "Markham's History" and "Mangnall's Questions" dear, inquisitive, stultifying Mangnall! -with mathematical precision and due regard to the capacities of each youthful charge. Suppose she now and then stole a peep at the page before her? The children never noticed that the

helmet of Pallas Athene occasionally

nodded on the brows of their preceptress. So the humble, even course of her life-tide flowed on. She had conscien-tiously imparted to her pupils the little that she knew, and now in her third lustrum of service, it had to be delicately broken to her that three of them were grown up, marriageable—they needed her no more. She clung desperately to the youngest and last re-maining, but the hour she dreaded came, and with it the man! The youngest married, like her sisters—and be-hold the old governess' occupation gone. She gave warning, and wept as she packed her boxes—the walnut chest and the bald hair trunk with brass nails-and made and gave and received and shed tears over small parting remembrances-and, in the event, never went away at all. She is the lubricating medium, without which the wheels of the household machine would move but creakily the salver-over of wounded susceptibilities, als huffer from which nutants rebound. She is the disburser of charities, the rebuker of rebellious servants, the guide of the unwelcome guest to local places of interest—a mild creature, who goes to church in all sorts of unfavorable weather, and keeps up the family account with heaven-on the credit side. Grown-up sons borrow her small savings for the appeasement of dubious creditors, married daughters imperiously claim her willing services moments of domestic interest. Wedding breakfasts are confidently intrusted to the decorat ve kill dainty manipulation of the withered hand that shall never wear the golden circlet. She is the first to weep when the bride goes away, and the last to hurl the slipper-superannuated like herself-after the receding chariot. At periods of rejoicing she modestly re edes into the background; but should ickness and sorrow visit the house of her adoption, the vigil candle paints her slight watching shadow upon the wall of the room where the sufferer

moans or death lies in state.

Meek soul! If her gentle nature were capable of entertaining bitterness towards any earthly being, the contemplation of the modified and renovated school-now class room!-and the spectacled young tutoress who reigns therein (Girton honors and first-class certificate) would arouse the feeling. The children of her old pupils appear in certain educational lights) like impe of unnatural precocity to the old gov-The geometrical proplems of the blackboard—the oral lessons—confound her. The smallest child of all has forgotten more than she ever knew! A primrose by the river's brim is not a primrose, but a member of botanical order -- corolliflarce, calyxed, and having a monopetalous something or other—to this enlighten-ed infant. Perhaps it is after receiving this cannonade of scientific information from lips on which the maternal nutri ment is scarcely yet dry that the old governess falls sick, dies very quietly ind unostentatiously, and, in ceasing to be at all, becomes for the first time in her life a person of importance.

### HOW THE BABY GROWS.

A Study of the ..evelopment of a Child's Mind. In the last volume of the "Education

Series" on the "Development of the In-tellect." H. W. Brown has presented a conspectus of the observations of Professor Preyer on the mind of the child, which shows chronologically the gradual development of the senses. intellect and will of the grow-ing child, and presents in a condensed form the result of a great number of careful observations. It is recorded that sensibility to light, touch, tempera-ture, smell and taste are present on the first day of infant life. Hearing, therefore, is the only special sense which is not active at this time. The child hears by the third or fourth day. Taste and smell are senses at first most active, but they are not differentiated. General organic sensations of well-being or discomfort are felt from the first; but pain and pleasure, as mental states, are not noted till at or near the second month.

The first sign of speech in the shape of utterance of consonant sounds is heard in the latter part of the second month, these consonants being generally "m." "r," "g" or "t." All the movements of the eyes become co-ordinate by the fourth month, and by this time the child begins to have the "feeling of self"-that is, he looks at his own hands and looks at himself in the mirror. The study of the child's mind during the first year The receipt of a telegram throws her shows conclusively

develop and reasoning processes occur before there is any knowledge of words or of language; though it may be assumed that the child thinks in symbols, visual or auditory, which are clumsy equivalents for words. By the end of the year the child begins to express itself by sounds-that is, speech begins. The development of this speech capacity is, according to Preyer, in accordance with the development of the intellectual powers. By the end of the sec-ond year the child's power of speech is practically acquired.

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THE HEAT IN ASIA.

Some of the Tricks of Phoebus in the

Old World. It is stated in the official report that 702 persons died between the 14th and 17th ult., at Bokhara, of heat, and the figures, it expressly added, do not include children. If this amazing calamity be not due to any atmospheric vioence, as a Bad-i-Simoon, for example, it is probably unequaled in authentic records, says the London Standard. But when we think of the agony, the horrible wretchedness in which the whole population must have been hving, it may well seem that those who found escape in death are not to be pitied.

The horror of heat is unknown to us or indeed to any part of Europe, though Naples and Athens are desperately trying some times. But to the native of Scinde, Central Asia, the shores of the Persian gulf, the sun of Greece is but a trifle. The utter helplessness of man under this infliction adds horror to his sufferings. There is no hope and no resource when the red hot air penetrates to those underground chambers in which the summer is passed in Central Asia. "The inhabitants," we learn, 'are shutting themselves up to escape -probably closing all the apertures of their subterranean abodes, except those absolutely necessary for ventilation. The air

circumstances, can not be imagined one who has not a touch of experience. Houses of good class are solidly con-structed under ground, with chambers and doors and corridors; but the mass of the people inhabit big holes, roofed over, with no kind of permanent conuenience. Every winter the frost and snow and rain play mischief with these rough pits, and the damage is not always, not often repaired by the following summer.

Fancy thousands of Mongols in these dens, pursuing their filty habits in semi-darkness, suffering the awful torment of heat, children wailing, adults raving, always in want of water and generally of food, in an utmosphere beyond concerving.

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man Drug Co. John L. as a Committeeman.

Chicago Tribune: Chairman of Congressional Committee-"I take it for granted, gentlemen, that we shall re-port favorably on the bill referred to us, defining the barbarous practice of holding boxing contests with skin-tight gloves in the District of Columbus as : felony, and prescribing a penalty of not less than one year in the peniten-

Enter Committeeman Sullivan, the honorable member from Beston.] The Chairman (resuming)-"Er-Mr. Sullivan, we were—ah—considering this bill in relation to sparring exhibitions. What is your opinion of it?" Congressman Sullivan-"It's a blood shame to bring in such a bill as that. kin lick any feller that's in favor of it blank my eyes, an' I'm willin' to do it right here if necessary-''

The Chairman (with alacrity)-"Mr. Sullivan's judgment, gentlemen, is that of an expert. I take it for granted, gentlemen, that we shall report unanimously against this infamous bill."

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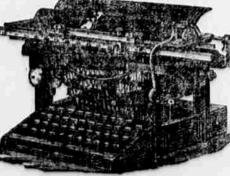
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